## Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN &c.

WANTED—Canvassers for popular and standard subscription books and bibles. Call at once, 115 Washington-st.

WANTED—A good, steady, single man, who has had considerable experience in the retail dry goods trade, and understands his business thoroughly. Inquire at 117 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A good piano-forte tuner and repairer. Inquire at 117 Madison-st.

WANTED—A practical carriage maker. For particulars inquire 303 Ontario, 3rd floor.

WANTED—Two good salesmen, to travel, on a new and valuable invention. Please call on or address No. 2 Tribune-building.

WANTED—One good canvasser, to sell a new and valuable invention. Please call on or address No. 2 Tribune-building.

WANTED—A good salesman, also one good man to travel in the west, with some capital to invest in a staple article. Address, with reference, A GOODWIN, Box 9, 122 Clark-st.

WANTED—A gardener, with $1,500. To the right man a good situation. Call at 140 Dearborn-st., or address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A boy to strip tobacco. One who lives with his parents preferred. Inquire 119 Monroe-st., this morning.

WANTED—Two experienced salesmen at G. D. CRAVEN'S, 123 and 125 Lake-st.

WANTED—Press boy at 62 Randolph-st. Must be at the office, on morning of the 16th.

WANTED—About or two good salesmen, who understands the cash and credit business. Apply at 10 o'clock, at 115 Madison-st. H. BUHMAN, CARPENTER & CO.

## Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Immediately three ladies, to engage in a steady business. Call at 78 Fifth-av. For particulars address "I. D." Chicago, P. O.

WANTED—For one year, a lady who is competent to teach the use of the piano, vocal drawing, singing and English branches. An experience in teaching desirable. Address, stating salary expected, "Lady," Tribune office.

WANTED—Fifty ballet girls. Apply for engagement at Academy of Music, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A good dressmaker, to go to one of the best cities in Illinois. A common school education and reference, or "GOODMARCH," must be given. Address, "Dressmaker," Tribune office.

### HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian girl, to do the housework for a small family; one with a child preferred. Apply at 411 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Immediately, a good second girl. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 6 o'clock, at 646 Wabash-av., between the hours of 4 and 6.

WANTED—A small girl to assist in taking care of a child; to the country. Best of wages to a good girl. Apply at 129 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Must understand cooking. Apply at 125 Congress-st.

WANTED—At 262 West Madison-st., a girl to do general housework. Reference required.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 344 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A nurse girl, about sixteen years of age, who is accustomed to the care of children. Apply at 50 Ohio-st.

WANTED—At 1060 Indiana-av. A good girl to do housework in a small family. Apply before 10 o'clock.

## Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, &c., to call at 79 Clark-st., Room 3, up stairs. Positions secured. Circulars free. O. T. OAKEY & CO.

## Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. OAKEY & CO.

WANTED—Dr. H. Jocelyn, Astrologer, 1 to 9 each day. 0. For answering a few questions, a letter is required. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Without nativity, $1. Office in room 57, 3d floor.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing, boots and shoes, for which I will pay more than the pawnbrokers. Call or address, 79 Clark-st., Room 3, up stairs.

WANTED—Private to clean, which I will do for $6 per bbl. CHAS. KUNZ, P. O. Box 6449.

WANTED—April 1st, I want a gentleman and wife to board with me. Address, with terms, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A GOODWIN. Inquire at 122 Clark-st.

WANTED—Cabinet-makers and carpenters. Inquire at 346 Ontario-st., from 9 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—Cabinet-makers and carpenters. Inquire at 346 Ontario-st., from 9 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—Cottages to build. Done cheap. Apply at 744 State-st.

WANTED—A young man of extensive German connection, seeks a clerkship in a German house. Address, with terms, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A saloon and boarding house to rent. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To adopt, by a good Christian family, a child from 2 to 4 years old. Address, with name and residence, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Newfoundland or Bull Pup. Must be cheap. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—An energetic man will $100 to invest in business which will pay 100 per cent. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To rent in the retail drug business with some good reliable person. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—I have money to loan, in sums to suit, at 8 per cent. Call at my office, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12, up stairs.

WANTED—Boarding House. Those desiring to rent a boarding house will find it to their advantage to call at 117 Madison-st.

WANTED—Every one to know that the Singer Manufacturing Co. have removed their office to 107 Monroe-st.

WANTED—All kinds of old broken watches, clocks, jewelry, music, or gold, silver and copper, for which I will pay more than the pawnbrokers. Call or address, 79 Clark-st., Room 3, up stairs.

## Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, with 10 or more feet front and modern conveniences. Must be north side and between Wabash-av. and Clark-st. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent—Store, on Lake-st., between Wabash-av. and Clark-st. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent—One good furnished room, with board, for a gentleman and wife. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent—An office, in a good location. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent—All the old established patronage of a first-class boot and shoe business. A low rent to the right party. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

## Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—

## Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Will put $10,000 in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a special interest in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—Will put $5,000 in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—Will put $5,000 in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—Will put $5,000 in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—Will put $5,000 in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—To purchase an interest in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—To purchase an interest in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class retail business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 to take a half interest in a first-class business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

## Pianos.

FOR SALE—In retiring from business I will sell my entire stock of pianos, consisting of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Knabe & Co., Hallet, Davis & Co., Decker Bros., Lindeman & Sons, Weber, Bacon & Co., and other first-class makers, at prices that defy competition. Call at once at 113 Madison-st., Room 3, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a piano-forte of first-class make. Apply at 745 State-st.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a second-hand piano-forte, in good order. Apply at 50 Adams-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Pianos and melodeons. All kinds of instruments insured and repaired by the city agent. WM. H. PEASE, 130 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class double reed parlor organ, with exchange privilege. Inquire at 117 Madison-st., Room 3, up stairs.

WANTED—A first-class piano, for which I will exchange one of Mason & Co.'s. For further information call at 104 Washington-st., R. C. Gerald.

## Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse. A mother of 3 months old. Address, 1 Tribune-building.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady, as bookkeeper, or would assist in office. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young English girl, as housekeeper, or to take charge of children. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman as housekeeper, by the week, or would go out by the day. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, as cook, the other as second girl. Call at 117 Madison-st., Room 3, up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, as cook and chambermaid. Call at 117 Madison-st., Room 3, up stairs.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man 21 years of age, as traveling salesman, or in a wholesale house. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To run an engine, stationary or otherwise. Can take charge of a boiler. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as bookkeeper or salesman. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly qualified and practical bookkeeper. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly qualified and practical bookkeeper. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as bookkeeper, or would be willing to take an interest in a good business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as bookkeeper, or would be willing to take an interest in a good business. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As foreman by a boot and shoe. Has had 20 years experience. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As foreman by a boot and shoe. Has had 20 years experience. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

## Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE LAKES," a complete history of the Northern States and Territories from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, with 200 fine engravings. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE BOYS OF '61," a complete history of the Great Rebellion. It contains over 500 fine engravings and is the most interesting book for agents ever published. Price only $3.50 per copy. To sell this book is a fortune to any one. Over 20,000 copies sold in the last two months. Over 1,000 pages. Address, for circulars and terms, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents, new books, maps, charts and globes. Address, for circulars, J. T. HOLLOWAY & CO., Publishers, 119 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For our splendid new map of the United States and Territories, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, showing the railroads, counties, towns, &c., in the Southern States and the Pacific Coast, with over 50 engravings of cities, battles, &c. Also, our new and popular steel engraving, "THE GREAT REPUBLIC." Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE BOYS OF '61," a complete history of the Great Rebellion. It contains over 500 fine engravings and is the most interesting book for agents ever published. Price only $3.50 per copy. To sell this book is a fortune to any one. Over 20,000 copies sold in the last two months. Over 1,000 pages. Address, for circulars and terms, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents, new books, maps, charts and globes. Address, for circulars, J. T. HOLLOWAY & CO., Publishers, 119 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For our splendid new map of the United States and Territories, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, showing the railroads, counties, towns, &c., in the Southern States and the Pacific Coast, with over 50 engravings of cities, battles, &c. Also, our new and popular steel engraving, "THE GREAT REPUBLIC." Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE CAMP, BATTLE FIELD and HOSPITAL." The most attractive, interesting and valuable book for agents ever published. Price only $3.50 per copy. To sell this book is a fortune to any one. Over 20,000 copies sold in the last two months. Over 1,000 pages. Address, for circulars and terms, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or Female—To sell the celebrated LOCKMAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Price $18. Warranted for five years. Address, for circulars, LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLKS LETTER A SEWING MACHINE. Makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Price $18. Warranted for five years. Address, for circulars, LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell "THE BOYS OF '61," a complete history of the Great Rebellion. It contains over 500 fine engravings and is the most interesting book for agents ever published. Price only $3.50 per copy. To sell this book is a fortune to any one. Over 20,000 copies sold in the last two months. Over 1,000 pages. Address, for circulars and terms, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.

## Boarding and Lodging.

14 Adams-st.—Pleasant furnished room to board. Terms to suit the times.

20 Willard place, first street west of Sangamon-st., between Madison and Monroe, south of Randolph, with board, to one or two gentlemen.

83 Michigan-av.—One pleasant front room, with board, for two gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, with board.

134 Dearborn-st.—Wanted—All persons wanting to find cheap board, to call at 134 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Terms to suit the times. SILSBOURNE & GATES.

220 West Madison-st.—A back parlor and bedroom, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren—Rooms for gentlemen and wife, with board.

320 Wabash-av.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen.

235 Michigan-av.—A neatly furnished front room, with board, for gentlemen and wife.

505 Carroll-st., West Side—Two rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen.

925 Wabash-av.—Suite of rooms, to let, with board. Also, single rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Home for a few gentlemen.

927 Wabash-av.—One suite of rooms, two or three gentlemen, with board. Also, single rooms, with board.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Sherman-sts., now the Court House, is open for the accommodation of the public. Rates, $2 per day. Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents. Free coach to and from the house. J. H. KINNEY.

NORTH DIVISION, one mile from the city limits, on Clark-st., for sale or to let. Apply at the office of the proprietor, on the premises.

## Board Wanted.

BOARD—Furnished room or rooms, to be permanent and with board in private family. Address, with terms, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, box 5446 Chicago Post Office.

## Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engine lathes, from 16-inch swing, 6 feet bed, to 24-inch swing, 16 feet bed; planers, from 24 inches wide, 6 feet long, to 60 inches wide, 16 feet long; upright drills, from 15 inches to 36 inches; radial drills, from 3 feet arm to 6 feet arm; shapers, from 12 inches to 24 inches; bolt cutters, from 1 inch to 2 inches; punches and shears, from 12 inches to 24 inches; hydraulic jacks, from 5 tons to 50 tons; pipe and plate planers and bending rolls. Apply at 1293 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50 horse power engines and boilers. Also, 2 and 3 horse power engines and boilers, mounted on wheels. Apply at 1293 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—One 2, 6, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50 horse power engine and boiler. Apply at 1293 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable and semi-portable, from 2 to 50 horse power. Apply at 1293 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—4, 8, 10 and 15-horse power engines and boilers, mounted on wheels. Apply at 1293 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and Semi-portable engines and boilers, from 2 to 50 horse power. Also, one 6 horse power engine and boiler, mounted on wheels. Apply at 1293 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable and semi-portable, from 2 to 50 horse power. Also, one new and second-hand planer, one new and second-hand lathe, one new and second-hand drill press, one new and second-hand shaper, one new and second-hand bolt cutter, one new and second-hand punch and shears, one new and second-hand pipe bending machine, one new and second-hand pipe cutting machine, one new and second-hand pipe threading machine, one new and second-hand pipe vise, one new and second-hand pipe tongs, one new and second-hand pipe wrench, one new and second-hand pipe stock and dies, one new and second-hand pipe reamer, one new and second-hand pipe tap, one new and second-hand pipe die, one new and second-hand pipe cutter, one new and second-hand pipe threader, one new and second-hand pipe bender, one new and second-hand pipe roller, one new and second-hand pipe straightener, one new and second-hand pipe coupler, one new and second-hand pipe elbow, one new and second-hand pipe tee, one new and second-hand pipe cross, one new and second-hand pipe nipple, one new and second-hand pipe union, one new and second-hand pipe flange, one new and second-hand pipe gasket, one new and second-hand pipe bolt, one new and second-hand pipe nut, one new and second-hand pipe washer, one new and second-hand pipe screw, one new and second-hand pipe rivet, one new and second-hand pipe pin, one new and second-hand pipe key, one new and second-hand pipe wedge, one new and second-hand pipe clamp, one new and second-hand pipe hook, one new and second-hand pipe eye, one new and second-hand pipe ring, one new and second-hand pipe link, one new and second-hand pipe chain, one new and second-hand pipe rope, one new and second-hand pipe belt, one new and second-hand pipe pulley, one new and second-hand pipe shaft, one new and second-hand pipe bearing, one new and second-hand pipe box, one new and second-hand pipe frame, one new and second-hand pipe support, one new and second-hand pipe hanger, one new and second-hand pipe bracket, one new and second-hand pipe stand, one new and second-hand pipe table, one new and second-hand pipe desk, one new and second-hand pipe chair, one new and second-hand pipe bench, one new and second-hand pipe stool, one new and second-hand pipe ladder, one new and second-hand pipe scaffold, one new and second-hand pipe platform, one new and second-hand pipe railing, one new and second-hand pipe gate, one new and second-hand pipe door, one new and second-hand pipe window, one new and second-hand pipe sash, one new and second-hand pipe glass, one new and second-hand pipe putty, one new and second-hand pipe paint, one new and second-hand pipe oil, one new and second-hand pipe turpentine, one new and second-hand pipe varnish, one new and second-hand pipe brush, one new and second-hand pipe broom, one new and second-hand pipe mop, one new and second-hand pipe pail, one new and second-hand pipe tub, one new and second-hand pipe barrel, one new and second-hand pipe keg, one new and second-hand pipe bucket, one new and second-hand pipe can, one new and second-hand pipe box, one new and second-hand pipe crate, one new and second-hand pipe basket, one new and second-hand pipe bag, one new and second-hand pipe sack, one new and second-hand pipe package, one new and second-hand pipe parcel, one new and second-hand pipe bundle, one new and second-hand pipe roll, one new and second-hand pipe coil, one new and second-hand pipe skein, one new and second-hand pipe hank, one new and second-hand pipe ball, one new and second-hand pipe cake, one new and second-hand pipe loaf, one new and second-hand pipe piece, one new and second-hand pipe slice, one new and second-hand pipe chip, one new and second-hand pipe shaving, one new and second-hand pipe sawdust, one new and second-hand pipe dust, one new and second-hand pipe ashes, one new and second-hand pipe coal, one new and second-hand pipe wood, one new and second-hand pipe charcoal, one new and second-hand pipe coke, one new and second-hand pipe peat, one new and second-hand pipe turf, one new and second-hand pipe gas, one new and second-hand pipe oil, one new and second-hand pipe kerosene, one new and second-hand pipe benzine, one new and second-hand pipe naphtha, one new and second-hand pipe alcohol, one new and second-hand pipe spirits of turpentine, one new and second-hand pipe camphene, one new and second-hand pipe lard oil, one new and second-hand pipe whale oil, one new and second-hand pipe sperm oil, one new and second-hand pipe linseed oil, one new and second-hand pipe castor oil, one new and second-hand pipe olive oil, one new and second-hand pipe cod liver oil, one new and second-hand pipe neat's foot oil, one new and second-hand pipe tallow, one new and second-hand pipe grease, one new and second-hand pipe soap, one new and second-hand pipe candle, one new and second-hand pipe lamp, one new and second-hand pipe chandelier, one new and second-hand pipe gas fixture, one new and second-hand pipe burner, one new and second-hand pipe globe, one new and second-hand pipe shade, one new and second-hand pipe reflector, one new and second-hand pipe lantern, one new and second-hand pipe torch, one new and second-hand pipe candlestick, one new and second-hand pipe snuffer, one new and second-hand pipe tray, one new and second-hand pipe waiter, one new and second-hand pipe dish, one new and second-hand pipe plate, one new and second-hand pipe cup, one new and second-hand pipe saucer, one new and second-hand pipe bowl, one new and second-hand pipe spoon, one new and second-hand pipe knife, one new and second-hand pipe fork, one new and second-hand pipe set, one new and second-hand pipe service, one new and second-hand pipe dinner, one new and second-hand pipe tea, one new and second-hand pipe coffee, one new and second-hand pipe chocolate, one new and second-hand pipe milk, one new and second-hand pipe cream, one new and second-hand pipe butter, one new and second-hand pipe cheese, one new and second-hand pipe bread, one new and second-hand pipe cake, one new and second-hand pipe pie, one new and second-hand pipe pudding, one new and second-hand pipe meat, one new and second-hand pipe fish, one new and second-hand pipe fowl, one new and second-hand pipe game, one new and second-hand pipe vegetable, one new and second-hand pipe fruit, one new and second-hand pipe nut, one new and second-hand pipe seed, one new and second-hand pipe grain, one new and second-hand pipe flour, one new and second-hand pipe meal, one new and second-hand pipe bran, one new and second-hand pipe shorts, one new and second-hand pipe middlings, one new and second-hand pipe chop, one new and second-hand pipe feed, one new and second-hand pipe hay, one new and second-hand pipe straw, one new and second-hand pipe fodder, one new and second-hand pipe corn, one new and second-hand pipe oats, one new and second-hand pipe barley, one new and second-hand pipe rye, one new and second-hand pipe wheat, one new and second-hand pipe buckwheat, one new and second-hand pipe millet, one new and second-hand pipe timothy, one new and second-hand pipe clover, one new and second-hand pipe alfalfa, one new and second-hand pipe blue grass, one new and second-hand pipe red top, one new and second-hand pipe orchard grass, one new and second-hand pipe herd grass, one new and second-hand pipe meadow grass, one new and second-hand pipe pasture grass, one new and second-hand pipe lawn grass, one new and second-hand pipe garden grass, one new and second-hand pipe field grass, one new and second-hand pipe wild grass, one new and second-hand pipe tame grass, one new and second-hand pipe native grass, one new and second-hand pipe foreign grass, one new and second-hand pipe domestic grass, one new and second-hand pipe cultivated grass, one new and second-hand pipe uncultivated grass, one new and second-hand pipe improved grass, one new and second-hand pipe unimproved grass, one new and second-hand pipe fenced grass, one new and second-hand pipe unfenced grass, one new and second-hand pipe enclosed grass, one new and second-hand pipe open grass, one new and second-hand pipe common grass, one new and second-hand pipe public grass, one new and second-hand pipe private grass, one new and second-hand pipe individual grass, one new and second-hand pipe corporate grass, one new and second-hand pipe municipal grass, one new and second-hand pipe state grass, one new and second-hand pipe national grass, one new and second-hand pipe international grass, one new and second-hand pipe universal grass, one new and second-hand pipe cosmopolitan grass, one new and second-hand pipe world grass, one new and second-hand pipe earth grass, one new and second-hand pipe sky grass, one new and second-hand pipe heaven grass, one new and second-hand pipe hell grass, one new and second-hand pipe purgatory grass, one new and second-hand pipe limbo grass, one new and second-hand pipe nowhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe somewhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe anywhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe everywhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe nowhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe somewhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe anywhere grass, one new and second-hand pipe everywhere grass.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—One of Brunswick's top pool tables, nearly new. Cheap for cash. Call at 104 Washington-st., R. C. Gerald.

FOR SALE—A Herring Safe—Good as new—cheap for cash. Call at 104 Washington-st., R. C. Gerald.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A light one-seated delivery wagon, and one fast open buggy. Inquire 9 South Water-st.



# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. NUMBER 228.


## THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 138½.

General Burnside has consented to accept nomination for Governor of Rhode Island. An official despatch from General Meade announces Gen. Buckner's defeat the result of the late constitutional election is still in doubt.

The St. Louis Republican reiterates strong views that the Democratic National Convention will be held in that city.

Reuel Stark Co., Ill., a few days since voted to subscribe $50,000 to the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad.

The Cheyenne papers say that a lot of buffalo hunters and Chicago visited that place to see the cross fight last Monday.

The Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, which ought to know, says the "Rise Is Fun" will soon appear for "LeCrosse Democrat" to Cincinnati.

The Republican State Committee of Michigan has decided to call a State Convention at Detroit, on the 15th of March next, to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Lieutenant General Sherman as Commander of the Army. The nomination was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

James Stewart, working in Mr. Cobb's bank, at Newport, near Rock Island, Illinois, was robbed of $1,000 by the fall of a heavy safe-door, early Monday morning.

Madame Catherine Rose, an American lady, has received from the Pope the cross of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of her devotion in caring for the wounded at Mentana.

The City Council of Cheyenne has passed resolutions censuring the Vigilance Committee, and directing the Mayor and police to put all such persons down by force.

The Bradford (Wis.) Post of the G. A. R. passed unanimous resolutions in favor of Governor Fairfield, and will request the Governor of Wisconsin to call upon Gen. Grant for protection.

The Minnesota House of Representatives adopted resolutions requesting the Governor to call the Legislature to meet Madison, Presidential election, in case of serious danger to the State from Indian hostilities, and also instructing their delegation to vote for Grant.

The Albany Journal contradicts the statement of the Albany Argus that Hamilton Fish is the choice of the Republicans of the State of New York for Governor. Attendance at the Republican State Convention at Albany was very small, and no one was present from the city of New York.

Captain H. C. Long, of the United States Engineers, has left Mobile, under orders from Washington, to make a thorough survey of the harbor of Pensacola, with a view to the location of the navy-yard. Captain Long will confer with Admiral Farragut, and will have all the necessary data ready when the appropriation is made.

Two of the Directors of the Shoshone National Bank, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, Byron, of Kansas, and Hall, of Iowa, have left with B. F. Hearn, the former's son-in-law, for a visit to the Black Hills. Mr. Hearn will remain with them to the end of the trip, and is not on his way to Cheyenne.

Officers and men of the Twenty-third regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers have a gold medal case made, which they intend to present to Colonel Bintliff, late of Kentucky. The case is made from the Pembertine gun, the first gun captured from the Confederates, and the medal will be presented on the day Colonel Bintliff retires from the command of Vicksburg.

The Boston Journal corrects its report of the Boston Convention, in Chicago, in the National Republican Convention. The delegation reported in favor of the admission of Texas, as opposed to either branch of Congress

# The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, Sunday excepted, by carriers, newsboys and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the months of

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counters and by newsmen.

TERMS
IN ADVANCE, INVARIABLY BY MAIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Tribune, per year | $12 00 |
| The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year | 6 00 |
| The Weekly Edition, per year | 3 00 |

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily, delivered in city, per annum | $ 9 00 |
| The Daily, delivered in city, per month | 75 |

Small sums may be made either by Draft, Express, Postoffice Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.


## Alabama.

**The question of the admission of Alabama** has in a measure been settled. Congress has set out to establish a republican form of government in the unsettled territory of that State. A blunder was made in the machinery of the Reconstruction act whereby the loyal men were required not only to vote down all the rebels but all the obstinate, who might be kept from the polls by death, sickness, imprisonment, enrolment, conscription, terrorism, coercion, floods, storms, distance, or any other cause. Taking advantage of this blunder the rebels went to work after the September election to heap new names on the registry lists. Between twenty and thirty thousand new names were added to the lists in December and January, all of which had to be overcome, whether they voted on the ratification or not. Then the clemency combined to keep voters away from the polls. A severe and pronounced rain storm set in on the night preceding the first day's voting, and never ceased for three days, flooding the streams, sweeping away bridges, rendering the roads impassable. Quite one or two polling-places were opened in a county, and men were obliged to walk through the mud and deluge of rain forty or fifty miles, and when arrived at the polls, wait for days before they could get their ballots into the box, as every impediment was thrown in their way. The rebels absented themselves en masse, and employed every influence to keep away both white and black loyalists. They notified "black lists" of the names and residences of the whites found voting, and thereby deterred large numbers from visiting the polls. They discharged thousands of their colored laborers for attending the election, and thus frightened the timid ones. All of the freedmen who had moved out of the counties where they were registered in order to get work or buy land were voters. The rebel planters rode it a point to discharge their old hands at New Year's, and left them starving in adjoining counties, in order to cause the loss of their votes. All registered voters who had died during the past six months, or moved away, had to be stricken off ratification. All men who were absent on business, or were sick, and all who were physically unable or mentally unwilling to brave rebel hostility and inclement weather, counted against ratification. Finally, it appears that in some counties no polls were opened at all, and that voters, after having travelled from ten to forty miles to deposit their ballots, were obliged to trudge back again without having accomplished their object. In spite of all these discouragements the vote cast lacks, according to the estimate of the rebels themselves, only 15,000 of a majority over the entire list of the State's enemies, absentees and non-voters. The friends of the new constitution estimate the deficiency at 5,000.

**The power of Congress** to admit the State under the new constitution, is certainly as great as the power to pass the original Reconstruction law. Both rest upon the same principle. The only point to be decided is not whether the new government is agreeable to the rebels, but whether it is republican in form, and whether it accomplishes the end and object sought by the conquering power. The difference between remanding Alabama to military rule and admitting her into the Union under the new Constitution, is too hairbreadth to waste words upon, so far as any principle of law is concerned. If Andrew Johnson and Senator Sherman's bill, the Democratic party will be compelled to take the issue of putting her out of the Union—a job they will not be likely to accomplish in a hurry.

The Chicago *Times* likens Senator Sherman's measure to the Lecompton bill of Buchanan's days, by which the Territory of Kansas had seceded from the Union and waged war against it four years and had finally been rebuked in the condition it is now, and asserts that there would be some similarity between the two cases. At present there is none. The difference between them is the gulf that separates treason from loyalty. And had expert Copperhead journals to perform the discrepancy, but we fancy they will find an enormous obstacle in their way if they endeavor to make Senator Warren, and of course Inspector Peck, know the character of the whiskey mills in that establishment, and the effect of its manufacture upon the political rights, liberties and happiness of man. Commissioner Hogue, being an honored member of the Academy of Sciences, and thoroughly posted in the effects of alcohol upon the human system, could not possibly resist the conclusion that a man who worked in a Chicago distillery and received his drinks on what was made there, was not to be believed under any circumstances.

## The Future of New England.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday contained the report of the examination of Colonel J. H. Peck, United States Inspector of whiskey, and Messrs. Mason & Warren, distillers, before Commissioner Hogue, upon a charge of fraud. The examination lasted three days. The principal witness was Colonel G. Vaughn, who had been employed in the distillery for *four gains*. He testified that there were on an average three "mashes" of 100 bushels each every day; that each brought yielded four gallons of proof whiskey. That 1,200 gallons per day. He knew Colonel Peck, and was familiar with his official stamp; he had seen this stamp in the distillery; he had seen Warren, the foreman, use the stamp upon empty barrels, which were then filled with spirits, and moved to the store. On one occasion Peck and his assistant came there to stamp; the stamp was found in the distillery office; Peck used it upon twelve full barrels, and took away four in the stamp with Warren, who locked it up. He knew one of Peck's assistants stamp a number of empty kegs. He had seen Peck hand the stamp to Warren, and the latter would go down in the cellar and stamp, while Peck and his assistant waited up stairs in the office. He testified to repeated instances of the application by Warren under order of Peck's stamp upon empty barrels. The testimony of this witness was, upon several collateral facts, sustained. The accusations of fraudulent use of the stamp rested, however, upon his testimony. The defence consisted in breaking down Vaughn's credibility. He was accused of habitual drunkenness and drunkenness, rendering him unfit for business, and unable to tell the truth. The second day Vaughn appeared, he refreshed his testimony. On the third day he did not appear, but certain witnesses were brought forward who testified that Vaughn had said that he would leave the city "for his debts are due," and that he had been heard to counsel, privately by the testimony he had given publicly in the witness box for the defence also testified that Vaughn was sick on an occasion when he drunkard that they would not believe him under oath.

Commissioner Hogue, who from long experience is a pretty good judge of human nature, thereupon discharged the parties, certifying to their good character. Captain Warren ought not to plead that drunkenness unfitted Vaughn for telling the truth, after they had kept him in a position of trust for over four years; but Inspector Warren, and of course Inspector Peck, know the character of the whiskey made in that establishment, and the effect of its manufacture upon the political rights, liberties and happiness of man. Commissioner Hogue, being an honored member of the Academy of Sciences, and thoroughly posted in the effects of alcohol upon the human system, could not possibly resist the conclusion that a man who worked in a Chicago distillery and received his drinks on what was made there, was not to be believed under any circumstances.

## The Future of New England.

The editorial article in the New York *Herald* on "Boston" brings up prominently the position of New England in the country at large. The evident design of the writer is to show that New England is a manufacturing district of the country. The great abundance of small streams, furnishing numerous water privileges of moderate power, points to the region of factories. The fact that these privileges are usually limited, is, in one respect, of great advantage. It enables the manufacturer to adapt the supply to the needs of the operatives of other factories, on a footing all his own. As the evils of congregating the operative class in large towns increase, the value of the privileges of the limited points at which but one or two factories can exist, will become more apparent. The extensive privileges of Holyoke, Lowell, and other towns, will not long command for communities of manufacturers, but with this the smaller points will hardly rise in importance.

The fact that underlies all is to concentrate the manufacturing interest in the hands of capitalists, destroying the smaller concerns, and bringing all workmen into the service of corporations. This will become the almost invariable introduction of steam to supplement water power. All the smaller water privileges are liable to fail in midsummer, and not infrequently in winter. To meet the emergency an engine must be in readiness. Thirds one of the facts which have indicated the necessity of concentrating labor in stronger concerns, and a consequent change of the relations of labor to capital. A more uniform must occupy the factory, and the workmen must come under one roof and serve one interest.

That this strikes a serious blow at the interests of the laboring class must be evident to every thoughtful mind. The laborer will be more and more subjected to the will of the capitalist, and his chances of independence will be lessened. The tendency is to make the laborer a mere machine, and to reduce him to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. The only possible thing is to accept them, and make the best of them. That, we believe, will be done through a considerable respect to the principle of co-operation, under which the workmen themselves will come to own and control a portion of the capital. How far this will be carried must depend upon the intelligence and enterprise of the workmen.

At present the laboring class throughout New England has been for some years losing ground through its own fault. It has grown hyper-critical. Instead of laying up something against a rainy day, as was largely the custom when wages were much lower, the artisan spends more freely than of old, on his home, his person, and the attire of his women folk. Thousands are now paying the penalty of this improvidence.

Thus of two things is before New England—to be chiefly occupied by hewy capitalists and an operative class, or to be to a considerable extent the scene of co-operative labor.

## The Question of Naturalization.

The proper end and aim of naturalization is to secure to aliens the rights of citizenship, and to secure to America the services and wealth of persons of foreign birth. If no impious conditions precedent are imposed, it is only to make sure sure of getting a good citizen. Those conditions once complied with, our whole business is to clothe that subjection of naturalization before the subject and tends to defeat all the avowed naturalization. If there are to be any ifs or buts, any doubtful interpretations, about the rights of foreign-born, as compared with native citizens, we publish as well acknowledge at once that our government is a failure. Whenever a foreign envoy happens to have played the cheat over any of our naturalized citizens, it is wanted given the President, the Justice, or the Attorney-General full power of redress, and say to him, "You are absolutely an American citizen, then let us stop talking about it." Congress and the Secretary of State are the constitutional advisers of Washington to look orders from the modest halls of St. James, or the broken steps of Berlin, or the barbaric regions of Turkey. Citizens of this country who go abroad to stay have no foreign people expose themselves to be dealt with under the laws of the land. But this is a far more true of adopted citizens than of the native born.

In the event of an armed invasion of Scott, or of Austria, or of Russia, or of Prussia under the laws of that soil, it should be the privilege of the accused to turn to the representative of his country for ever and which he may need to secure justice. His country should stand his friend, for the sake of the citizenship he wears, and her friendship, though it need not be unreasonable to a foreign government, should never be timid or servile. And, particularly, if the case of our citizens is charged with crime under laws which are unjust in our eyes, and the charge is likely to be pressed out of hostility to our laws of naturalization. It is the duty of every party to make a foreign sovereign feel that the American citizen will be protected from outrage at all hazards. The sooner we make certain that the determination will the better it will be for our own dignity and for the peace of the world.

The bill before Congress is not the bill we want. because it discriminates most unjustly against naturalized citizens, as if their citizenship were of an inferior sort. The declaration of the bill that naturalized citizens are on the same footing is all right. But when it proceeds to recognize, as fixed principles of American law, the subject, whether we "been heretofore asserted" by our government, we enter our protests. It is absurd to say to foreign powers that they may do this or that which they can find authority for in the papers of our State Department. The thing to say to them is that they must not lay violent hands upon peaceable American citizens under any pretext or from any motive whatever.

The provision of this bill that we will not protect American citizens guilty of crime in a foreign State is wholly unnecessary and unsuitable. We do not need to profess our disposition to see law and order maintained, by all just means, everywhere, if it be as well to protest that we are not a nation of blackleggs. And as for American citizens guilty of crime, though we cannot and would not deliver them, we can and will make hefient them, to the full extent of saving that justice is fully meted out. It is indecently obsequious to say to any beforehand to foreign sovereigns, "If you catch an American citizen doing wrong, we'll turn him over to you to deal with as you please." Rather let us say, "This man is an American citizen, though he be a criminal; take care that no wrong be done to him in the name of justice."

We are sorry to find in the bill under discussion a provision, the true nature of which the framers of the bill can hardly have considered with care. We refer to the refusal of protection to those who have escaped from the terribly oppressive military systems of the old world. How far we would resolve from seizure an actual deserter from foreign military service, we need not now inquire. But it would be altogether atrocious in us to announce to foreign powers that they are welcome to grab whatever American citizen falls within their reach who can't to this country without having performed the military or militia service whose rigor drove him here. To refuse to give up many citizens of German birth, who came here to be rid of cruel oppression, and are now full of years and of honor with us, might, with our present government, be seized and thrust into a soldier's uniform if they ventured, for business, or health, or pleasure, to revisit the places of their birth.

In threatening to withdraw protection from naturalized citizens if they fail to make returns duly to the Internal Revenue Bureau, the bill before Congress shows by discriminates against naturalized citizens. If there is occasion to look after the revenue, do it in a spirit of equal justice to all. America cannot afford to be partial. She has a credit to maintain in every city and town and ham et of Europe, that of securing equal justice and protection under the glad flag to every one who honestly can ils himself for either. We trust a simple declar tion of the American principle of equal citizenship may be substituted for the bill now before Congress, and that the Executive will firmly abide by this principle in all our intercourse with foreign powers.

## Remarkable Effects of Whiskey on a Witness.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday contained the report of the examination of Colonel J. H. Peck, United States Inspector of whiskey, and Messrs. Mason & Warren, distillers, before Commissioner Hogue, upon a charge of fraud. The examination lasted three days. The principal witness was Colonel G. Vaughn, who had been employed in the distillery for *four gains*. He testified that there were on an average three "mashes" of 100 bushels each every day; that each brought yielded four gallons of proof whiskey. That 1,200 gallons per day. He knew Colonel Peck, and was familiar with his official stamp; he had seen this stamp in the distillery; he had seen Warren, the foreman, use the stamp upon empty barrels, which were then filled with spirits, and moved to the store. On one occasion Peck and his assistant came there to stamp; the stamp was found in the distillery office; Peck used it upon twelve full barrels, and took away four in the stamp with Warren, who locked it up. He knew one of Peck's assistants stamp a number of empty kegs. He had seen Peck hand the stamp to Warren, and the latter would go down in the cellar and stamp, while Peck and his assistant waited up stairs in the office. He testified to repeated instances of the application by Warren under order of Peck's stamp upon empty barrels. The testimony of this witness was, upon several collateral facts, sustained. The accusations of fraudulent use of the stamp rested, however, upon his testimony. The defence consisted in breaking down Vaughn's credibility. He was accused of habitual drunkenness and drunkenness, rendering him unfit for business, and unable to tell the truth. The second day Vaughn appeared, he refreshed his testimony. On the third day he did not appear, but certain witnesses were brought forward who testified that Vaughn had said that he would leave the city "for his debts are due," and that he had been heard to counsel, privately by the testimony he had given publicly in the witness box for the defence also testified that Vaughn was sick on an occasion when he drunkard that they would not believe him under oath.

Commissioner Hogue, who from long experience is a pretty good judge of human nature, thereupon discharged the parties, certifying to their good character. Captain Warren ought not to plead that drunkenness unfitted Vaughn for telling the truth, after they had kept him in a position of trust for over four years; but Inspector Warren, and of course Inspector Peck, know the character of the whiskey made in that establishment, and the effects of its manufacture upon the political rights, liberties and happiness of man. Commissioner Hogue, being an honored member of the Academy of Sciences, and thoroughly posted in the effects of alcohol upon the human system, could not possibly resist the conclusion that a man who worked in a Chicago distillery and received his drinks on what was made there, was not to be believed under any circumstances.

## The Future of New England.

The editorial article in the New York *Herald* on "Boston" brings up prominently the position of New England in the country at large. The evident design of the writer is to show that New England is a manufacturing district of the country. The great abundance of small streams, furnishing numerous water privileges of moderate power, points to the region of factories. The fact that these privileges are usually limited, is, in one respect, of great advantage. It enables the manufacturer to adapt the supply to the needs of the operatives of other factories, on a footing all his own. As the evils of congregating the operative class in large towns increase, the value of the privileges of the limited points at which but one or two factories can exist, will become more apparent. The extensive privileges of Holyoke, Lowell, and other towns, will not long command for communities of manufacturers, but with this the smaller points will hardly rise in importance.

The fact that underlies all is to concentrate the manufacturing interest in the hands of capitalists, destroying the smaller concerns, and bringing all workmen into the service of corporations. This will become the almost invariable introduction of steam to supplement water power. All the smaller water privileges are liable to fail in midsummer, and not infrequently in winter. To meet the emergency an engine must be in readiness. Thirds one of the facts which have indicated the necessity of concentrating labor in stronger concerns, and a consequent change of the relations of labor to capital. A more uniform must occupy the factory, and the workmen must come under one roof and serve one interest.

That this strikes a serious blow at the interests of the laboring class must be evident to every thoughtful mind. The laborer will be more and more subjected to the will of the capitalist, and his chances of independence will be lessened. The tendency is to make the laborer a mere machine, and to reduce him to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. The only possible thing is to accept them, and make the best of them. That, we believe, will be done through a considerable respect to the principle of co-operation, under which the workmen themselves will come to own and control a portion of the capital. How far this will be carried must depend upon the intelligence and enterprise of the workmen.

At present the laboring class throughout New England has been for some years losing ground through its own fault. It has grown hyper-critical. Instead of laying up something against a rainy day, as was largely the custom when wages were much lower, the artisan spends more freely than of old, on his home, his person, and the attire of his women folk. Thousands are now paying the penalty of this improvidence.

Thus of two things is before New England—to be chiefly occupied by hewy capitalists and an operative class, or to be to a considerable extent the scene of co-operative labor.

## The Question of Naturalization.

The proper end and aim of naturalization is to secure to aliens the rights of citizenship, and to secure to America the services and wealth of persons of foreign birth. If no impious conditions precedent are imposed, it is only to make sure sure of getting a good citizen. Those conditions once complied with, our whole business is to clothe that subjection of naturalization before the subject and tends to defeat all the avowed naturalization. If there are to be any ifs or buts, any doubtful interpretations, about the rights of foreign-born, as compared with native citizens, we publish as well acknowledge at once that our government is a failure. Whenever a foreign envoy happens to have played the cheat over any of our naturalized citizens, it is wanted given the President, the Justice, or the Attorney-General full power of redress, and say to him, "You are absolutely an American citizen, then let us stop talking about it." Congress and the Secretary of State are the constitutional advisers of Washington to look orders from the modest halls of St. James, or the broken steps of Berlin, or the barbaric regions of Turkey. Citizens of this country who go abroad to stay have no foreign people expose themselves to be dealt with under the laws of the land. But this is a far more true of adopted citizens than of the native born.

In the event of an armed invasion of Scott, or of Austria, or of Russia, or of Prussia under the laws of that soil, it should be the privilege of the accused to turn to the representative of his country for ever and which he may need to secure justice. His country should stand his friend, for the sake of the citizenship he wears, and her friendship, though it need not be unreasonable to a foreign government, should never be timid or servile. And, particularly, if the case of our citizens is charged with crime under laws which are unjust in our eyes, and the charge is likely to be pressed out of hostility to our laws of naturalization. It is the duty of every party to make a foreign sovereign feel that the American citizen will be protected from outrage at all hazards. The sooner we make certain that the determination will the better it will be for our own dignity and for the peace of the world.

The bill before Congress is not the bill we want. because it discriminates most unjustly against naturalized citizens, as if their citizenship were of an inferior sort. The declaration of the bill that naturalized citizens are on the same footing is all right. But when it proceeds to recognize, as fixed principles of American law, the subject, whether we "been heretofore asserted" by our government, we enter our protests. It is absurd to say to foreign powers that they may do this or that which they can find authority for in the papers of our State Department. The thing to say to them is that they must not lay violent hands upon peaceable American citizens under any pretext or from any motive whatever.

The provision of this bill that we will not protect American citizens guilty of crime in a foreign State is wholly unnecessary and unsuitable. We do not need to profess our disposition to see law and order maintained, by all just means, everywhere, if it be as well to protest that we are not a nation of blackleggs. And as for American citizens guilty of crime, though we cannot and would not deliver them, we can and will make hefient them, to the full extent of saving that justice is fully meted out. It is indecently obsequious to say to any beforehand to foreign sovereigns, "If you catch an American citizen doing wrong, we'll turn him over to you to deal with as you please." Rather let us say, "This man is an American citizen, though he be a criminal; take care that no wrong be done to him in the name of justice."

We are sorry to find in the bill under discussion a provision, the true nature of which the framers of the bill can hardly have considered with care. We refer to the refusal of protection to those who have escaped from the terribly oppressive military systems of the old world. How far we would resolve from seizure an actual deserter from foreign military service, we need not now inquire. But it would be altogether atrocious in us to announce to foreign powers that they are welcome to grab whatever American citizen falls within their reach who can't to this country without having performed the military or militia service whose rigor drove him here. To refuse to give up many citizens of German birth, who came here to be rid of cruel oppression, and are now full of years and of honor with us, might, with our present government, be seized and thrust into a soldier's uniform if they ventured, for business, or health, or pleasure, to revisit the places of their birth.

In threatening to withdraw protection from naturalized citizens if they fail to make returns duly to the Internal Revenue Bureau, the bill before Congress shows by discriminates against naturalized citizens. If there is occasion to look after the revenue, do it in a spirit of equal justice to all. America cannot afford to be partial. She has a credit to maintain in every city and town and ham et of Europe, that of securing equal justice and protection under the glad flag to every one who honestly can ils himself for either. We trust a simple declar tion of the American principle of equal citizenship may be substituted for the bill now before Congress, and that the Executive will firmly abide by this principle in all our intercourse with foreign powers.

## Remarkable Effects of Whiskey on a Witness.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday contained the report of the examination of Colonel J. H. Peck, United States Inspector of whiskey, and Messrs. Mason & Warren, distillers, before Commissioner Hogue, upon a charge of fraud. The examination lasted three days. The principal witness was Colonel G. Vaughn, who had been employed in the distillery for *four gains*. He testified that there were on an average three "mashes" of 100 bushels each every day; that each brought yielded four gallons of proof whiskey. That 1,200 gallons per day. He knew Colonel Peck, and was familiar with his official stamp; he had seen this stamp in the distillery; he had seen Warren, the foreman, use the stamp upon empty barrels, which were then filled with spirits, and moved to the store. On one occasion Peck and his assistant came there to stamp; the stamp was found in the distillery office; Peck used it upon twelve full barrels, and took away four in the stamp with Warren, who locked it up. He knew one of Peck's assistants stamp a number of empty kegs. He had seen Peck hand the stamp to Warren, and the latter would go down in the cellar and stamp, while Peck and his assistant waited up stairs in the office. He testified to repeated instances of the application by Warren under order of Peck's stamp upon empty barrels. The testimony of this witness was, upon several collateral facts, sustained. The accusations of fraudulent use of the stamp rested, however, upon his testimony. The defence consisted in breaking down Vaughn's credibility. He was accused of habitual drunkenness and drunkenness, rendering him unfit for business, and unable to tell the truth. The second day Vaughn appeared, he refreshed his testimony. On the third day he did not appear, but certain witnesses were brought forward who testified that Vaughn had said that he would leave the city "for his debts are due," and that he had been heard to counsel, privately by the testimony he had given publicly in the witness box for the defence also testified that Vaughn was sick on an occasion when he drunkard that they would not believe him under oath.

Commissioner Hogue, who from long experience is a pretty good judge of human nature, thereupon discharged the parties, certifying to their good character. Captain Warren ought not to plead that drunkenness unfitted Vaughn for telling the truth, after they had kept him in a position of trust for over four years; but Inspector Warren, and of course Inspector Peck, know the character of the whiskey made in that establishment, and the effects of its manufacture upon the political rights, liberties and happiness of man. Commissioner Hogue, being an honored member of the Academy of Sciences, and thoroughly posted in the effects of alcohol upon the human system, could not possibly resist the conclusion that a man who worked in a Chicago distillery and received his drinks on what was made there, was not to be believed under any circumstances.

## The Future of New England.

The editorial article in the New York *Herald* on "Boston" brings up prominently the position of New England in the country at large. The evident design of the writer is to show that New England is a manufacturing district of the country. The great abundance of small streams, furnishing numerous water privileges of moderate power, points to the region of factories. The fact that these privileges are usually limited, is, in one respect, of great advantage. It enables the manufacturer to adapt the supply to the needs of the operatives of other factories, on a footing all his own. As the evils of congregating the operative class in large towns increase, the value of the privileges of the limited points at which but one or two factories can exist, will become more apparent. The extensive privileges of Holyoke, Lowell, and other towns, will not long command for communities of manufacturers, but with this the smaller points will hardly rise in importance.

The fact that underlies all is to concentrate the manufacturing interest in the hands of capitalists, destroying the smaller concerns, and bringing all workmen into the service of corporations. This will become the almost invariable introduction of steam to supplement water power. All the smaller water privileges are liable to fail in midsummer, and not infrequently in winter. To meet the emergency an engine must be in readiness. Thirds one of the facts which have indicated the necessity of concentrating labor in stronger concerns, and a consequent change of the relations of labor to capital. A more uniform must occupy the factory, and the workmen must come under one roof and serve one interest.

That this strikes a serious blow at the interests of the laboring class must be evident to every thoughtful mind. The laborer will be more and more subjected to the will of the capitalist, and his chances of independence will be lessened. The tendency is to make the laborer a mere machine, and to reduce him to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. The only possible thing is to accept them, and make the best of them. That, we believe, will be done through a considerable respect to the principle of co-operation, under which the workmen themselves will come to own and control a portion of the capital. How far this will be carried must depend upon the intelligence and enterprise of the workmen.

At present the laboring class throughout New England has been for some years losing ground through its own fault. It has grown hyper-critical. Instead of laying up something against a rainy day, as was largely the custom when wages were much lower, the artisan spends more freely than of old, on his home, his person, and the attire of his women folk. Thousands are now paying the penalty of this improvidence.

Thus of two things is before New England—to be chiefly occupied by hewy capitalists and an operative class, or to be to a considerable extent the scene of co-operative labor.

## FINANCE.

### The Great Problem.

### Review of the Different Financial Devices now Before Congress.

### Distinguishing Features of the Principal Measures.

### How it is Proposed to Settle the Currency Question.

### Specie, Greenbacks and the National Debt.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.

THE FINANCIAL FIELD.

Every man I have met since coming to Washington has a "financial plan." He would be a rare one who had none, whether Congressman or citizen. The desks of members are loaded down with schemes on finance. Yesterday, after the new day during for seats in the House, I saw a member gathering up an armful of papers to carry to his new seat—he had just vacated a page with all that the lad could "tote" away. I asked him what he had there. He replied: "Financial plans that my constituents and others have sent to me for immediate adoption," and that more were coming by every mail. Ninety-nine in a hundred of these schemes appear on the closest observer that a crystallization, so to speak, has commenced, and that with a very long, slow drying forth a solid, in assuming definite shape and direction.

The immediate attention of the Financial Committees is absorbed in the important business of retrenching Federal expenses, reducing taxes, and devising legislation to prevent frauds in the collection of tax revenue. Behind these and next in order, come the currency, bond and bank questions, and, after the former are disposed of, the latter will claim and receive the almost undivided attention of both houses until they are disposed of, for this session at least.

A REVIEW OF THE DIFFERENT FINANCIAL SCHEMES AND PLANS PROPOSED.

Let me describe briefly the financial devices which now attract most attention in this focus of American affairs.

RANDALL'S SCHEME.

1. Randall's scheme for relieving the circulation of the National Bank notes, and substituting therefor $300,000,000 of additional greenbacks. It is proposed to direct the Secretary to retire $7 of bank notes for issue in Treasury tax taxes, and assort them into sepcrate lots. When $1,000 of the bills of any lot are received in taxes, they are to be sent to the Secretary to burn them; also, to burn a $1,000 bond deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency for the redemption of said notes, and thereupon pay out to the expenses of the government $1,000 in greenbacks, and pay over to the bank its $1,000 in currency. The process it is believed, would be kept up until $300,000,000 was thus destroyed, and the banks would be left to prosperity and happiness and yet, in the short space of nine months, the people would have paid off eighteen millions of the bonded debt, and the currency would be increased to the extent of $300,000,000. This is equivalent, in effect, to an instalment or payment of $300,000,000 of bonds deposited by the banks, amounting to $340,000,000. It is argued that the banks would be perfectly willing to make this payment, because in that case their circulation would be retired. To this it is objected that the banks would refuse to make such payments, but would prefer to take the interest on the bonds for the remainder of the time they have to run, which is about seven years. To this it is replied that the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, it was solemnly promised and agreed with the public creditors that the bonds for which said proposition contains an application for a re-issue of bank notes, should be redeemed in coin, and such additional, sum not exceed the fifty millions of dollars, as may be necessarily required for the redemption of temporary loans; that the faith of the government was pledged to the strict performance of this pledge and that it would not be lawful for the Secretary to issue more than 1,200 millions of U. S. notes. Any attempt to force the banks to receive or thrice as much gold value as it could have received in 1864, would be a violation of the most solemn pledges of the government, and many of them for more solemn consideration than any law. It will get a subsidy from the Federal Congress.

### Republication as a Republican Measure.

Translated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

It is no necessity to observe that the Republican party has, in regard to the Southern secession, rejected the Calhoun instructions of secession, nullification and State sovereignty, on much unanimity. Here and there a German Republican stood, during the war, on the standpoint of State rights, which in a war arising on States's head, has coquetted with his promises to the enemy, and has always upheld party and frankly opposed them. So far as we can recall, the Republican party, as a body of the party is to economic more reliable by assisting in destitute which, when they made their appearance in the Union, were soon regarded by it with horror and, nothing as a new State of Illinois and the Kansas of the Golden Circle, then the party had got to the north, and it was not long before it was ashamed of that which it clamored to drive the republic to destruction.

This is no party question, any more than party or theft. The spirit of treason, dishonesty and fraud, which has been the main prop of the rebellion, has obtained a fair idea of repudiation of the national debt, and of the Republican, as well as Democratic party. Let that spirit gain a foothold in the Republican party, and in a month will again become a common rule of action, as it was before the war; but Republicans, the country will not be in interest, on the side of honesty. The party is in power in the derangement of business and increase of taxation, and the people are looking up the banks and converting them into bolster for their money, and the party will be responsible. It is widely believed that not three hours would intervene after the destruction of the National Bank notes, and the issue of millions of greenbacks that banks would be reorganized on a specie basis, and the old system of banking-gradually, by 1870, would be restored. The National Banks, they would insist on a re-issue of their notes.

THE NEW ENGLAND SCHEME.

2. The second financial plan most talked of may be called the New England scheme, though it finds many advocates among the Western members. It is proposed to issue $400,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds, and sell them to the people at par for greenbacks, though it finds many advocates among the members from New York and other States. This is a plan for early specie resumption, which the Randall scheme does not contemplate. It is proposed by the advocates of this plan to issue $400,000,000 of bonds, bearing six per cent interest, dated January, 1867—when the United States Treasury notes will be due—and sell them at par, as fast as presented at the Treasury, in order to do which there shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and set apart for the sole object of the outstanding greenbacks, an amount of gold equal to one-half of the $400,000,000 of bonds deposited by the banks with the Treasurer. The bonds are more convenient than coin to be paid over to the banks, amounting to $40,000,000. It is argued that the bonds will be taken at par, because they are thus made convertible into coin, and because the bonds will be taken from hand to hand, and will arrange their affairs to meet it, that they will finally be paid in greenbacks, thus purchasing power at once, and steadily increasing it. The bonds will be issued in sums of a greenback redeemable in gold, January 1, '71, according to bankers' table, and will be issued in sums of fifty cents, that this proposal law would, therefore, increase the circulation $400,000,000 per year, instead of $50,000,000 as in the preceding year of every dollar of bonds issued by law three years hence

council show that he looked upon them as hostile Indians, a fit all war with me. The Sac and Fox Indians have given no just cause for any offence by the National Convention. The last council gave us to understand that they would fight as long as we remain in their country. But one band of the Sioux came in to the council. Red Cloud's band is still committing depredations along the road. A few days since a party of these Indians stole a herd of cattle from Fort D. J. Smith, and killed a man who was herding them; another party made an attack on Fort Smith, and stole the wood. four miles from the post, and killed three of them and stole all their horses. They attack almost every party that ventures out of sight of the fort. Twelve Indians met me in the council fire together in one village, and to give powder to one band is to give it to all. There are philanthropists in the East who think the Indians have discarded the bow and used powder with which to kill game. These philanthropists are egregiously mistaken. They do believe that the country so withstand. Every feather in the head of a Sioux or a Cheyenne is the insignia of a gory scalp, and is prized, always reminds the wearer of the number of victims he has sent to the spirit land. We must obey certain laws which he can divine with his untutored mind, and which he can not. His rifle kills at long distance, but it is a slow process, and deadly effect. He kills at his leisure with powder. The Indian Agent, knowing these facts, gave the hostile Indians powder only during the time we were in this country. Two weeks ago a small party of Cheyenne and Arapahoe arrived at this post, and a gentleman of the garrison, while walking through the village, saw a number of them secreted in the lodges distributing powder which had been recently issued to them by the Indian Agent. How long it will take to make peace, or subdue the Indians by pursuing this miserable and criminal policy, I cannot tell. How many lives the giving of powder to hostile Indians will cost, we do not know. But we must say that the thought that the gore of some brave fellow who will be used by them in shooting us, while exercising treaties through this country, will be a source of sorrow to us while we remain upon the station of the kindness and humanity that guided the "peace commissioners" to give it to them.

GENERAL.

## A TALK WITH ANDREW JOHNSON.

### A. J.'s Sentiments.

### His Views of Impeachment, Finances, the Presidency, McClellan, Pendleton, Etc.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

I called on the President last evening, and had an interview with him of about an hour's duration. We spoke freely of the recent impeachment project and the recent congressional investigations of the President's acts. I had been informed, on the authority of various members of Congress, that he was literally "crushing" to A. J. I expected to find his Excellency in a prostrate and exhausted condition, and was surprised to find him in the agonies of despair, or Forney's two Philips could not exorcise it. He was as composed, and he didn't "writhe" any. Quite the contrary, I never saw him more cheerful or to better health and spirits.

"They're after me again, Mr. President, with an impeachment," said I.

"So I hear," he replied. "I can't get at the point they're trying to make against me this time; though, for that matter, I never took much trouble to find out."

I explained to him what I understood to be the charges, under consideration in the House Judiciary Committee; first, his order for the removal of Sheridan; second, his declarations he knew they came from the Executive mansion; third, his speech-making tour; fourth, his attempt to prevent the counting of the electoral votes; and, lastly, his

# The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

## THE CITY.

CONGRESS.—The case of L. G. Brown et al., Specialists suffered, came up for its second hearing before Commissioner Hayes yesterday, and was continued on the same position.

DISCHARGED.—At the Police Court yesterday morning, the charge of larceny against John Lee was dismissed, as no one appeared to prosecute. He was at once arrested by Detective Bell on the previous charge.

ALDEN LAW SCHOOL.—Graduates and former students of the Albany Law School, are beyond doubt to meet in the Chemical Court room to-day, at the appointed hour, to take action in relation to the death of the late Professor Amos Dean.

RECOVERED.—Charles H. Bangs, Esq., late Justice of the Peace, appeared in the office yesterday morning, and gratefully announced that he had recovered from the illness which had confined him to his bed for a week past.

SUPREME COURT.—The Collector rendered made a return of two barrels of tobacco, alleged to have been falsely branded as "Cavendish," by Henry Schroeder, of J. G. Fisher & Co., No. 7 Burling slip. The Court decided that the tobacco was not counterfeit, and that the property was found to be properly branded.

A DOG SHOT.—Mr. E. Dubois had his dog a few days since, and it was found on the premises of Mr. Benedict Holmes, No. 16 East Fifteenth street. Holmes was arrested and examined at the Hamilton Court. Court remanded Holmes to jail, in default of $500.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.—John Bagley, an occupant of the house No. 9 Cedar street, which was the scene of a shooting affray on Wednesday night, was last evening arrested on complaint of Sanford Conover, charged with assault. Bagley was released from custody on the bail of Mr. Wadsworth of the Astor.

DISCHARGED UPON PAYMENT OF COSTS.—Two men, Kalbenbach and Green, charged with exhibiting a small revolver in the saloon of No. 1 John Ghetto, near Bayard, yesterday put in an appearance before Justice Dowling, and were discharged upon payment of costs.

ENGINE WORKS' REPORT.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Relief Engine Works will be held at half past two o'clock this afternoon, at the room of the Citizens' Union, No. 2 Washington street. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual Saturday evening meeting of the Young Men's Christian association will be held this evening in the lecture room of the First Reformed Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

CLOSED.—Wood's Museum.—The usual Sunday evening services will be held in the Museum, on Sunday evening, at half past seven o'clock. Prof. L. Moody. All who would like to join the choir that is to be organized, will please be present at the rehearsal to-day, at 3 o'clock precisely, at the Museum.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—On Thursday evening of next week, Mr. Wendell Phillips will deliver his new lecture on "Toussaint L'Ouverture," before the Young Men's Association, in Cleary Hall. The sale of tickets for the course will commence this morning at Metropolitan Bank.

THURSDAY evening, Hon. Wm. Cullen Bryant, Whipple, or Beecher, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Association.

VACCINATED.—Messrs. Baldwin & Bro. are doing a large retail business in valentines, their sales already showing an increase upon those of any previous year. They state that the assortment selected, containing assortments of all kinds and descriptions, and of all prices, is the largest that was ever brought to this city. The valentine season lasts a week longer, and it is probable that many will defer their purchases until then. Those wishing to buy valentines will probably be able to suit themselves better then.

TO BE REVIEWED.—Rev. J. H. Hibbard, of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, for whom a letter of hats much has been said in the city papers, concerning his admission to the Ministerial Union, will devote Monday morning to the 2d and 3d chapters of Genesis, and will preach on the same subject on Sunday next, at the church on Adams square. He will also make a statement in regard to the "Evangelical Pantheon" they have produced. He has no interest in endorsing the work, but as the author of it, the public are decidedly invited to be present.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK CITY.—We would call attention to this old and reliable fire insurance company, which is published on our first page. This old reliable company has been doing a large business in this city for a number of years, and their agent, Mr. Charles Bruce, is well known to the people. He needs no more than the mention of a name to secure the confidence of the people. He has effected all of the losses in the city for the past few years, and has paid over $1,000,000 in losses. Messrs. Ira Hall Brothers, No. 92 Lasalle street, are the agents.

A SHARP.—Mr. William Russell and Miss Nancy Lewis, who reside at No. 30 West Washington street, were brought before Justice Dowling, yesterday morning, charged with assault and battery. Mr. Russell is a resident of the same house, charged with having struck Miss Lewis with a broom. Both parties married people, without having come to the end of their matrimonial journey. Justice Dowling dismissed the case, and advised the parties to live as respectable married people. The costs of the case were paid by the parties in the case.

A CHANCE TO BUY IN THE GRAND REAL ESTATE.—Those in search of a good investment, or the purchase of real estate large tracts of land among the lake shore, below Hyde Park, have received from a reliable source information that will be of interest to capitalists. Over 100 feet wide, and some hundreds short of a mile in length, will be laid out in lots, and offered cheap, and connect with Hyde Park proper, by the cable railroad now in process of construction. Those who wish to secure a profitable investment, should visit the property at once, as it is expected that the lots will be sold at auction in a few days. Messrs. Butters & Co. are the auctioneers.

THE HOSE RACE FOR SATURDAY.—Mr. James Lennox, of New York city, an old and experienced engineer, who has been invited to act as judge of the hose race on Saturday next, arrived in the city last evening. Notes have preceded his arrival, and he will be met at the depot this morning by a committee of the Board of Trade, and escorted to the Tremont House, where he will remain during his stay in the city. Mr. Lennox is a gentleman of the highest character, and his decision will be received as final by all parties interested in the race. There is every reason to believe that the race will be a very close one, and the contest between the Rescue and Young America companies will be watched with great interest. At present the betting is even, with a slight preference for the Rescue.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held yesterday at the office in this city, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Wm. B. Ogden, Marshall Field, Wm. Butler, Wm. Jones, Wm. Ogden, Jr., Wm. Wheeler, Wm. Sturges, Wm. Osborn, Wm. Reid, Wm. Bross, Wm. Blair, Wm. Bradley, Wm. Ogden, Wm. Penn Nixon, Wm. Hoge, Wm. Barnes, Wm. Ogden, Jr., Wm. Wheeler, Wm. Sturges, Wm. Osborn, Wm. Reid, Wm. Bross, Wm. Blair, Wm. Bradley, Wm. Ogden, Wm. Penn Nixon, Wm. Hoge, Wm. Barnes.

A SHARP.—Mr. William Russell and Miss Nancy Lewis, who reside at No. 30 West Washington street, were brought before Justice Dowling, yesterday morning, charged with assault and battery. Mr. Russell is a resident of the same house, charged with having struck Miss Lewis with a broom. Both parties married people, without having come to the end of their matrimonial journey. Justice Dowling dismissed the case, and advised the parties to live as respectable married people. The costs of the case were paid by the parties in the case.

CONNECTION.—In describing the New York Life Insurance Company, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, it was stated that the dividends of 1866 were to be paid to stockholders in cash, instead of to policy-holders, as was the intention of the company in 1865, on a purely mutual plan, and as they had been in all previous years. The error of the reporter consisted in supposing that 1866 was the 1865 referred to. It was No. 18 Washington street.

THE HOSE RACE FOR SATURDAY.—Mr. James E. Lennox, of New York city, an old and experienced engineer, who has been invited to act as judge of the hose race on Saturday next, arrived in the city last evening. Notes have preceded his arrival, and he will be met at the depot this morning by a committee of the Board of Trade, and escorted to the Tremont House, where he will remain during his stay in the city. Mr. Lennox is a gentleman of the highest character, and his decision will be received as final by all parties interested in the race. There is every reason to believe that the race will be a very close one, and the contest between the Rescue and Young America companies will be watched with great interest. At present the betting is even, with a slight preference for the Rescue.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—On Thursday evening of next week, Mr. Wendell Phillips will deliver his new lecture on "Toussaint L'Ouverture," before the Young Men's Association, in Cleary Hall. The sale of tickets for the course will commence this morning at Metropolitan Bank.

ON THURSDAY evening, Hon. Wm. Cullen Bryant, Whipple, or Beecher, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Association.

VACCINATED.—Messrs. Baldwin & Bro. are doing a large retail business in valentines, their sales already showing an increase upon those of any previous year. They state that the assortment selected, containing assortments of all kinds and descriptions, and of all prices, is the largest that was ever brought to this city. The valentine season lasts a week longer, and it is probable that many will defer their purchases until then. Those wishing to buy valentines will probably be able to suit themselves better then.

TO BE REVIEWED.—Rev. J. H. Hibbard, of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, for whom a letter of hats much has been said in the city papers, concerning his admission to the Ministerial Union, will devote Monday morning to the 2d and 3d chapters of Genesis, and will preach on the same subject on Sunday next, at the church on Adams square. He will also make a statement in regard to the "Evangelical Pantheon" they have produced. He has no interest in endorsing the work, but as the author of it, the public are decidedly invited to be present.

THE PAVILION.—A small fire occurred in the rear of the Pavilion, on Randolph street, yesterday morning, from the ignition of a pile of shavings by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fire was extinguished by Engine Company No. 1, before any serious damage was done.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The following is a list of the property of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, as returned by the Assessor for taxation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate | $1,000,000 |
| Personal property | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $2,000,000 |

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The following is a list of the property of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, as returned by the Assessor for taxation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate | $1,000,000 |
| Personal property | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $2,000,000 |

## POLICE INVESTIGATION.

### Opinion of Hon. Samuel W. Fuller.

### The Powers of the Common Council Defined.

### A Right to Investigate Conceded.

### The Administration of Oaths Invalid.

The opinion of the Hon. Samuel W. Fuller in relation to the powers of the Common Council in regard to the investigation of the Police Department has been furnished to the Chairman of the committee. The legal questions submitted, briefly stated, were:

Whether the Council, in its legislative capacity, can investigate the conduct of the department?

2. If this power exists, is authorized to administer an oath?

3. Whether the Council has power to inflict a punishment for refusal to testify? And whether the Board would be authorized by adjournment to hold meetings at successive days for the purpose? The opinion may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. That the right of the Council to make a preliminary examination as a legislative body in relation to all matters upon which it has to legislate.

2. It does not concede, however, the power to administer a binding oath, as this process relating to the administration of justice, and the rights and duties of the citizen, where the remains will be found on examination, the Council would be without the power to punish.

Matthew Keller pleaded guilty of larceny. He was sent to the House of Correction for 30 days.

The jails now contain 1,000 prisoners.

Assistant District Attorney Foster appeared for the People.

### CAPTAIN NELSON.

#### Expressions of Regret at His Demise—Letter from Allan Pinkerton.

#### Arrangements for the Funeral.

The interference of the death of Deputy Superintendent of Police John Nelson was received by the members on this city, yesterday, with many expressions of profound regret. The many excellent qualities of the deceased officer are appreciated by all who knew him, and his numerous worthy acts, will cause his memory to be long regarded with affection.

The several police stations were yesterday draped in mourning, and the flags on the station houses were displayed at half mast. In the latter place, in the afternoon, an order was issued by Superintendent Kennedy, that the police force would wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The order was received by the officers with marked attention, and will be complied with by all.

Captain Nelson's remains will be removed from the residence of the deceased, No. 161 Third avenue, to the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth avenue, at the Central Station at the Tombs, on Monday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Lodge of Masons.

Tyler of William B. Warren Lodge.

Board of Police.
Members of the Common Council.
Escort of One Hundred and Fifty Policemen, Headed by the Band.
Hearse.
Carriages.
Citizens in a Body.

The procession will move from No. 161 Third avenue where the funeral service will be held, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Church of the Ascension. On the arrival of the cortege at the church, the remains will be placed on the platform in front of the altar, where the services will be performed.

The following communication was received at the Police Office from the National Detective Agency, of this city:

NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY,
No. 79 Clark street.
CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1869.

JAMES RICHIE, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: In truly pained to learn, this morning, of the death of deputy Superintendent Nelson, of your police force. I had the honor to consult on his calendar a considerable, and still, when I consider the number of years, when I consider that death has entered our ranks and carried away one of our most valuable members, I am truly saddened and stunned. Our profession is one of constant danger, and we are forcibly reminded of it by the loss of our brother officers. Captain Nelson was a man of true courage, and a citizen of the highest integrity, and a firm friend of law and order.

Resolved, That the true-hearted wife, whose life is now made desolate by the cruel hand of death, as cruelly, whose gentle disposition soothed and softened the rough nature of her husband, has our sincere sympathy in her hour of affliction, and that we will ever remember her in the role of Ariel, and it may be our duty as a body to extend to her such aid as she may require.

Resolved, That the members of this Association attend the funeral of our deceased friend, Captain Nelson, in a body, and that they be entered upon the records of the Association.

Signed by Lieut. John Bolton, Superintendent of Police; W. H. Bell, Chief of Police; and W. H. Lyon, Captain of Police.

The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be entered on the records of the Board.

Superintendent Kennedy announced that the necessary arrangements in honor of the Police Department.

Fire Marshal Harris was requested to provide for the outside of the Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

### DEFENDING THE GOVERNMENT.

#### Another Successful Raid by Revenue Officers—A Juvenile Distillery Captured.

A detachment of indomitable revenue officials, known by name as Captain Lyon and the presence of whiskey as the cause of the hatred of the gentle creature, made a successful raid upon a quantity of illicitly manufactured high-wines, three days ago an anxious one, to say the least, for they had intended to remain upon the premises for some time, but were prevented from so doing by the appearance of a force of men, who had an objection to encounter—two shotgunners, apiece.

The raid was made upon the premises of Mr. McVicker's theatre, on Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets, and the discovery of the illicit distillery was made by the boy Lyon, who was the whiskey distillation business, and the boy Lyon, who was the whiskey distillation business, and the boy Lyon, who was the whiskey distillation business, and